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IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

The New Commercial Negotiations Not Closed.

General Harris—Permission to Americans to Reside at Simoda and Hakodadi—Discovery of a Dangerous Reef off Simoda, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Portsmouth, Hong Kong, China, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

I have but little news to send you from Hong Kong by this mail. It seems probable, however, that within a month from now the inactivity which the British naval forces have preserved in China since last December will give place to active hostilities. Admiral Seymour maintains a strict blockade of the Canton River, and a great fleet of vessels-of-war is lying in this harbor, ready to go up the river as soon as the expected reinforcements shall have arrived. Day before yesterday a large transport steamer, with five hundred soldiers on board, arrived from England, and more are expected in a few days.

Lord Elgin has returned from his hurried visit to Calcutta, and is in Hong Kong again, on board the his steamer Ava. General Ashburnham has the Admiralty-pendant on shore. It is generally believed that before the end of November Admiral Seymour will march Canton, and with little difficulty capture it; and that he will then occupy it until Lord Elgin's diplomacy shall have been satisfactorily concluded. I believe that the forces at the disposal of Admiral Seymour and General Ashburnham are abundantly sufficient for these operations, and, as the cool weather has now fairly set in, it may be hoped that they will not suffer very severely from the climate.

Of the vessels of the American squadron, Commodore Armstrong's flag-ship, the *San Jacinto*, is at Shanghai, but is expected here in a day or two. The *Levant*, Commander Breese, has been in Hong Kong since last July, *suffering severely from sickness*. The *Portsmouth*, Commander Poore, arrived at Simoda, the 30th instant, sixteen days from Hakodadi, Japan. The news she brings is full of interest.

The *Portsmouth*, having been docked in Shanghai, and thoroughly overhauled, started on Aug. 22, with orders to go to Simoda and Hakodade. On Sept. 6, when about sixty miles from the former port, she discovered a very dangerous line of breakers not marked on any chart, nor published in any books or sailing directions. The position of this reef, as nearly as could be ascertained, was in latitude 36° 14' N., and longitude 138° 17' E. It extended apparently from N. N. E. to S. S. W., and was from four to six miles in length. If Simoda should ever become an important commercial port, the "Portsmouth's Breakers" will be a dangerous obstacle, unless they be surveyed, and their position accurately determined.

Our Consul-General, Townsend Harris, Esq., had been at Simoda a year *without being visited* by an American man-of-war—the state of affairs in China having required the presence of all the vessels of the squadron on that coast. It is evident, however, that during that year he has been steadily at work, following up the attempt which Commodore Perry made so successfully—the attempt to open Japan as a free commercial intercourse with other nations. For himself personally he has secured the respect of all the Japanese with whom he has come in contact. That he has not been unsuccessful in his negotiations for the Government, is evident from a convention which was signed by him and by two Japanese plenipotentiaries, at Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857. This Convention is declared to be for the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the Empire of Japan. It provides, in the first place, that the port of Nangasaki shall be open to American vessels, for the purchase of water, wood, provisions, coal and other necessary supplies. The second article provides that American citizens may reside permanently at the two ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, and may there purchase without restriction or limitation, and at such cheap rates and of such good quality as at Hakodadi.

At Hakodadi the spirit of the authorities was less friendly and more suspicious,—whether because they are not under the excellent influence of Mr. Harris, or from other reasons I do not know. For some months past, E. E. Rice, Esq., who holds an appointment from our Government as commercial agent, has been resident in Hakodadi, and during those months the port has been visited by nearly twenty vessels, most of them American. Two or three ships have loaded with cargoes of rice of very superior quality, and one at least has sold a cargo to the Japanese. The importance of the port as a rendezvous for whalers—situated as it is in the centre of the finest whaling ground in the North Pacific—is already beginning to be felt, and I believe that in a few years it will be as much resorted to by whalemen as *Honolulu is now*. Supplies of excellent quality are to be procured here, and the fine bracing climate would be invaluable to the crews, worn out by hard work and needing to recruit their health.

As another interesting item of news, I may mention that gold, which has long been believed to exist, in considerable quantities, in Japan, is said to have been already discovered within a few *miles of Hakodadi*.

On the whole, our relations with Japan may be considered *to be in a most satisfactory condition*. The good results of the American expedition are becoming continually more apparent; and it is now undeniable, notwithstanding what may have been said by some detractors, who expected too much, and are ignorant of what has been accomplished,—it is now undeniable, I say, that the long seclusion of Japan is at an end, and that the credit of having brought her into the family of nations belongs to Commodore Perry.

A Russian squadron was seen expected in Japan, and its arrival was looked for by the Japanese not without something of suspicion and apprehension. A beautiful steam-yacht, a present from the Queen of Great Britain to the Emperor, is now in this harbor, but, I suppose, will not leave for Yeddo before the change of the monsoon.

The United States steam-frigate *Minnesota* with Mr. Commissioner Reed on board, is expected *here daily. She is now about 110 days from the* United States. Her arrival is looked for with much interest, both by English and Americans.

By the way, I heard only yesterday the conclusion of the case of the bark *Henrietta Maria*, picked up in distress at sea by the American ship *Cœur de Lion*, and carried into Singapore, in order that the claim for salvage might be adjudicated. It will be recollected that this bark was forcibly wrested from the salvors by the Government of Singapore, given over to a Dutch man-of-war, to be by her carried to Batavia and there adjudicated. A short time since our Consul at Singapore received a letter from the *Governor*, stating that he was directed to confess himself entirely in the wrong in his conduct in regard to the *Henrietta Maria*, and apologizing accordingly, and offering to the salvors remuneration for what damages they might have sustained in consequence of the course taken by the Singaporeanthorities. So full and frank an admission from the English Government fully atones for their previous injustice and insolence.

Beyond what I have thus hastily written, I believe there is no news of interest from this part of the world. G. B. R.

Address of Secretary Denver to the People of Kansas.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary, and during the Governor's absence, acting Governor of this Territory, I deem it proper, at this time, to address you briefly upon the present condition of affairs in the Territory, and upon the duties devolving upon me in the present crisis. I have not had the time, since my arrival in the Territory, to become fully acquainted with the political history of the country, and the causes which have led to the present unfortunate state of affairs; but I have been assured by many of the most reliable citizens, that the embarrassments which now exist are mainly attributable to the fact that the Territory has been for a long time governed by the officers appointed by the President, without the aid of a Legislature, and that the people have been deprived of the right of self-government, guaranteed to them by the Organic Act. This is a right which the people of the United States have always highly prized, and for which they have never hesitated to battle, when it was wrested from them by the encroachments of arbitrary power. It is a right inherited from our fathers, and is dearer to the American heart than any political privilege that can be conferred upon us by the General Government. It is the very essence of our political liberty, and without it we are but the slaves of power. Whatever may be the difficulties which have heretofore existed in the Territory, I am sure that they will be speedily settled when the people are permitted to exercise the right of self-government, and to elect their own Legislature. The Governor has no power to call the Legislature together, except in case of invasion or insurrection, and I am not aware that any such exists in the Territory at present. The Governor has, however, the power to convene the Legislature at any place within the Territory that he may think proper, in case the public welfare requires it; and I am informed that he has heretofore exercised this power, in consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox in Pawnee, the place designated by the Organic Act for the meeting of the Legislature. I am also informed that he has refused to exercise this power, because he was unwilling to call the Legislature together at any place where the people could not have the benefit of the protection of the troops of the United States. I am not aware that the Governor has any power to call the Legislature together at any other place than Pawnee, and I am sure that the people will not complain of the refusal of the Governor to exercise a power which he does not possess. I am informed that the Governor has issued a proclamation, ordering an election to be held on the first Monday in October, for members of the Legislature, and that the election has been postponed by the Governor, on account of the prevalence of the small-pox. I am also informed that the Governor has appointed the first Monday in December for the meeting of the Legislature, at the town of Lecompton. I am not aware that the Governor has any power to postpone the election, after it has been ordered by proclamation, and I am sure that the people will not complain of the refusal of the Governor to exercise a power which he does not possess. I am informed that the Governor has issued a proclamation, ordering an election to be held on the first Monday in October, for members of the Legislature, and that the election has been postponed by the Governor, on account of the prevalence of the small-pox. I am also informed that the Governor has appointed the first Monday in December for the meeting of the Legislature, at the town of Lecompton. I am not aware that the Governor has any power to postpone the election, after it has been ordered by proclamation, and I am sure that the people will not complain of the refusal of the Governor to exercise a power which he does not possess.

It is the evident desire of the President that a fair opportunity should be afforded all the people of the Territory at the approaching elections to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and as an evidence of this I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, the Secretary of State, dated December 11, 1857.

[We have printed these instructions in full. The document was among those submitted to Congress by the President a few days since.—Ed. Times.]

By these instructions it will be seen that my duty is plainly marked out, and as my own views on these subjects entirely accord with those of the President, I shall find no difficulty in obeying them; and I trust that all good citizens will assist me in preserving the peace of the Territory, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-box, than by the sword, and in that way it can also be done much more speedily. It is much to be regretted that one portion of the people have resolved not to vote on the Constitution, as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of Slavery would have been fully and definitely settled. The American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority that might have been given.

It is asserted by some that persons from other States have interfered in the elections, and that frauds have been perpetrated by which they have been overpowered and deprived of their rights. These charges may be true, but if so, the evils they complain of will not be remedied by absenting themselves from the polls. American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery, or fraud, would deprive *them of it. There is no question connected with our* government which ought not, and which cannot be amicably settled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; for if the majority will it, the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required.

This has been one of the reasons assigned why a portion of the people will not vote to-day—that the question has not been fairly presented. Another is, that they anticipate frauds. I have seen General Calhoun, the President of the Convention, to whom the returns are to be made, and besides assuring me that he has done and will continue to do all he can to have the elections fairly and properly conducted, has invited myself and the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the vote. *If a majority of the people are dissatisfied with the results of these elections, they can* soon change them in a peaceable manner by a resort to the ballot box.

A very stringent law was passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for the infliction of severe penalties on persons engaged in election frauds. The act meets with my most hearty approval, and if it is not *yet sufficiently stringent, I will gladly assist in making it more so.* It is not possible to throw too many guards around this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of our free institutions.

I cannot close this address without warning the people against allowing themselves to be drawn into quarrels originating in conflicting claims to lands. This is a fruitful source of difficulty in all new countries, and in the present condition of affairs in this Territory, designing men will seek to turn everything to the sort to political account. Many troubles and the loss of many valuable lives may be traced to this cause, and people should be cautious about taking sides on political grounds in such matters as are of a purely personal character.

In the discharge of my duties I will take such steps as will, in my judgment, best contribute to carrying out the views above expressed, for the majesty of the *laws must and shall be maintained. In these matters* I shall expect the cooperation of all good citizens, and should my expectations be realized, I have no fears but that peace will be preserved.

J. W. DENVER,
Dec. 21, 1857. Secretary and Acting Governor.

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The Constitution Overturned and the National Congress Broken Up.

Comonfort Declared Absolute Dictator.

Mr. Letteom, the British Minister, Attacked by Robbers.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 28.

By the steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. Forbes, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz the 21st inst., we have most important news from the Mexican Republic. The new Constitution has been overturned and done away with forever; the Federal *Councils have been broken up* and dispersed; Comonfort declared sole and absolute Dictator, *with powers* to call an extraordinary Congress; the capital is in arms, and other principal cities, including Vera Cruz, have pronounced.

This important event took place on Thursday *morning*, the 17th inst., and was as sudden as the movement was bold and daring. Everything seems to have been planned by Comonfort and Ex-Governor Bea, carried *his* wishes into execution with a coolness and celerity that only has its parallel in the French *coup d'etat* of the second of December.

The only forewarning, indeed, the Congress or the people had of the contemplated overturn was, with most unexampled hardihood, given by Gov. Bea himself, the day before. That day, personally present in the Chamber of Deputies, he was made the object of very severe criticism; and numerous charges were made against him. So far, however, from deigning to reply to them, he rose in his seat, and, after rebuking the Congress in general terms for their puerile course, from the opening of the session, openly and plainly told them that that was the last day they would ever meet in those chambers, for the next day they would be swept away.

None, however, seems to have believed him. But the next morning, at 6 o'clock, the roar of cannon in the heart of the city showed it was no idle threat. Soon after the brigade "Zaloago," one of the most trusted corps, conveniently stationed at Tacubaya, came marching in and took possession of the citadel Garita and other strong holds, amid salvos of artillery, which proclaimed that a new order of things had begun.

No resistance whatever seems to have been made; indeed, there was no time for action on the part of the opposition. On the contrary, the bells of the city rung out, rockets were sent up, and *everything evinced the joy of the people.* The tumult, however, having somewhat subsided, the following plan or proclamation made its appearance:

PROCLAMATION.

Considering, That the majority of the people have not been satisfied with the fundamental Constitution (Carta) which was given them by their leaders, because it has not proved sufficient to preserve progress with order and liberty; and, furthermore, on account of the obscurity of many of its provisions it has become the source of civil war.

Considering, That the Republic requires institutions analogous to its manners and customs, for the development of its elements of riches and prosperity—the true fountain of public peace—and the aggrandizement and respectability to which it is entitled both at home and abroad.

Considering, That the army ought not to sustain what the nation does not want, but, on the contrary, should be the sustainer and defender of public will, expressed in *its many ways*; it has thought proper to declare:

1. That from this date the Constitution of 1857 will cease to be observed throughout the Republic.

2. Respecting the unanimous vote of the people, expressed in the free election made by them of the *Excellency President, Don Ignacio Comonfort*, for Supreme Magistrate of the Republic, he shall continue in charge of the supreme command, with full powers to pacify the nation, to promote the improvement and progress of the same, and to regulate the different *branches of public administration.*

3. *Three months after the adoption of this plan by* the States, into which the Republic is now divided, the person in charge of the Executive Power shall convoke an extraordinary Congress, without any further object than to form a Constitution that shall agree with the wish of the Nation, and promote the true interests of the people. This Constitution, before being promulgated, shall be submitted to the vote of the inhabitants of the Republic.

4. After being sanctioned by this vote, it shall be published, and immediately afterwards Congress shall issue the law for the election of the Constitutional *President of the Republic. In case that said Constitution* should not be approved by the majority of the inhabitants of the Republic, it shall be returned to be reformed according to the sense of that majority.

5. Whilst the Constitution is being made, his Excellency, the President, will proceed to name a Council, composed of one principal and one substitute member for each one of the States, which shall have the attributes established by a special law.

6. *All the authorities that fail to second this plan*, shall cease in the exercise of their functions.

FELIX ZULOAGA,
General-in-Chief of the Brigade of the Capital and Governor of the District.

Tacubaya, Dec. 17, 1857.

Soon after appeared the following

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Augustin Alcérrica, General-in-Chief of the Brigade of this Capital, and Governor of the District:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Placed by limited and casual merits at the head of the Government of the Important capital of the Republic, and desiring to cooperate in all that which my conscience estimates just, useful and necessary to the welfare of my country, I have seconded the plan proclaimed at Tacubaya by the brigade under the command of General Don Felix *Zuloaga.*

For the capacity I hold I have been able to observe very accurately the great and insuperable difficulties which surround the Supreme Government, and the total impossibility there is for the constitution examined in the present year of *1857 to convey to the in*habitants of the Republic the security, peace and happiness which all men in society desire to possess.

I labor under the conviction that this step, which may be qualified unfavorably by the exigencies of political parties, will be, notwitstanding, well received by all those persons flying from exaggeration and who love just and true liberty with sincerity and good faith.

The inhabitants of this fine city, who are acquainted with the humane character of Mr. Comonfort, *must not entertain any fears of their creed, interests* or liberties being attacked; and for my part, in the orbit of my incumbencies, I offer to dedicate myself strictly to the maintenance of public tranquillity, and that efforts should be made day by day for its preservation.

Of no avail will our efforts be, if to them are not added those of enlightened and honest persons, for their political opinions be what they may. These are the hopes of your fellow-citizen,

AUGUSTIN ALCERRICA.

Mexico, Dec. 17, 1857.

Likewise during the day appeared the following:

ADDRESS OF GENERAL ZULOAGA.

Fellow-Citizens: When promoting the revolution against the Charter of 1857, I have not been led by any personal interest. A General of the Republic I have been; no one has attacked me in my capacity, and as a General I shall solely remain after the revolution is effected. The public voice, universal conviction, the evils the country suffers in consequence of the Constitution, are the reasons that impel me to take up arms against it. Neither party nor personal interests I defend, but those of the nation. Liberty was proclaimed at Ayutla, and, without one retrograde step, true liberty we shall continue to defend; and among us the opposing and political bands, into which the Republic is now unfortunately divided, will find no protection; neither shall private interests be attacked without motive, and the measures emanating from the Government to be established by this revolution shall all be stamped with the seal of justice and public welfare.

Since the Constitution of 1857 began to be discussed the nation perceived the strife of parties in the bosom of the national representation, not with the aims of principles, but of positions; that continued action and reaction of powers in collision was observed; that they were alternately subdued and subdued; and it was foreseen that the result, which certainly was not the consequence of mature reflection, meditation and calm understanding, must be very far from what it anjoined, and was necessary for the tranquility and welfare of the Republic. Since the promulgation of the Code, a universality of reprobation was heard, and no other hope remained to the pacific and honest people in the country, but that of the first Congress exclusively attending to its reform; for it was not believed that a Constitution which confirms as rights of man anarchial principles, that arms the assassin and disables the authorities to inflict on him condign punishment; a Constitution that binds the hands of the Executive, and that goes even as far as to prohibit him to meditate in the wants of the States, and a Constitution, in fine, that has agitated public consciences and the peace of families without any reasonable motive, could be enforced for a single day.

But even were the Constitution an admirable work, even had it been formed consulting the true interests of society, its sudden adoption would not be convenient; for amid so distressing horrors are in almost all parts, and when all the branches of public administration are regulated, they are equally inefficient and even pernicious when the community is in an active state.

Every one knows that there is an urgent necessity of new codes, of financial regulations, of military and police laws, and of numerous reforms, which the circumstances demand. If the short interval of a dictatorial Government is not taken advantage of, to effect the organization of the commercial and industrial guarantees of the citizens, the progress of all material improvements, and, lastly, the establishment of a constitution in which the history, position and customs of our people may be taken into consideration.

Honest with all sincerity in my countrymen that such is my conscience, which I am ready to seal, if necessary, with my blood, I have taken no other course than to arm the people and the army, that the majority of the nation, that is sensible, and that will not consent with the same patience to be governed by a few will favor.

FELIX ZULOAGA.

TACUBAYA, Dec. 17, 1857.

During the day there was a meeting of the Ministers, a meeting from Zacatecas, and perhaps was coextensive with the Republic. At Vera Cruz and Puebla, as doubtless other points, all that was necessary was for the garrisons to quietly transfer their allegiance from a Government now no more to a more absolute dictatorship. *The new order of things, however, seems to have* everywhere been favorably received, especially at Vera Cruz.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The night previous to the *coup d'etat*, as Mr. Lettson, H. B. M. Charge in Mexico, was passing from the city to his house in Tacubaya on horseback, he was attacked by a band of robbers, and came near losing his life by a pistol-shot. The ball providentially missed him, but so near was the gun to his face that several grains of powder were blown into his eyes, and quite a number lodged into the skin of his face. The Extraordinary says:

Mr. Lettson was blinded by this discharge, but retaining his self-possession, he threw his pistol over his shoulder into the ditch, in order to prevent it from being used against him by his assailants.

The robbers took from him his horse and watch, and also the horse from his servant.

The number of the robbers was not exactly known, but Mr. Lettson believed there were about a dozen. He likewise thinks that some of the party followed him from this city. Among them there was one who was well dressed, and looked as if he might claim to belong to respectable society. The balance appeared as if they were from the lower order of society.

Mr. Lettson returned to the city at once, after he was allowed to leave the brigands, and the best *medical aid was immediately procured for him.* We hear that Dr. Vandenlinden called upon him and offered his services in the name of the President. The powder has been taken from his eyes, and the greater part removed from his face. Yesterday, we are glad to hear, he was enjoying himself very well, and that ever since the occurrence he has been in the very best spirits. The effects of the powder and smoke in his face will likely continue to be felt by him for some time.

Some seem to think that the attack upon Mr. Lettson was premeditated, and that he was signaled out for the victim of a bloody tragedy. This opinion we cannot think has any foundation, nor do we believe that Mr. L. himself at all participates in it. The circumstance is one that might have happened to any gentleman, and the fact that several others were attacked the same evening, shows that robbers were out in great force on the different roads about this city.

The Government has expressed a strong willingness to arrest the perpetrators of this villainous attack upon the representative of her Majesty, but we consider it extremely doubtful if the efforts of the Government turn out successful."

VERY LATEST FROM MEXICO.

A private note, written on the morning of the 19th, two days after the revolution at the Capital, and the latest possible, says, "everything goes on well;" by which is doubtless meant that the city was quiet and the dictatorship fully established.

Our advices from Vera Cruz, also, the 21st inst., state that the city was quiet. As to the pronunciamento there, all was confusion. Vera Cruz and Puebla, as doubtless other points, all that was necessary was for the garrisons to quietly transfer their allegiance from a Government now no more to a more absolute dictatorship. *The new order of things, however, seems to have* everywhere been favorably received, especially at Vera Cruz.

Sea and Ship News.

By letter to Richard Walter, Esq.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The ship *Hibernia*, of London from Quebec, for Belfast, was water-logged and abandoned Dec. 6. Crew landed here by the *Hermann*.

By telegraph to Richard Walter, Esq.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The clipper ship *Grey Eagle*, of Philadelphia, from City Point for Rio, put in here dismasted.

Rio de Janeiro, Thursday, Nov. 12.

After various ineffectual attempts to ascertain where the leak existed by means of divers, we succeeded in discharging the entire cargo of the ship *Waverley*. *The ship Augustine Heard has commenced discharg*ing part of her cargo, to ascertain the extent of her damage. The ship *Neptune's Car*, from New-York, bound to California, arrived here on the 8th inst., with her foremast sprung. She will have the mast replaced.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The schooner *C. C. Waterbury* is broken up, and the materials saved. The vessel, Sub-Geas, will prove a total loss. Four hundred barrels of molasses, and 14 hogsheads of sugar were saved, and balance of cargo gone with the vessel.

ABSECON, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 31.

ELLWOOD WALTER, Secretary Board of Underwriters—*Sir*: There is a ship or brig on the south side of Great Egg Harbor Inlet.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
Commissioner of Wrecks.

Police Intelligence.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—On Wednesday afternoon, an attempt was made in the Eighteenth Ward to pass a new counterfeit just issued. Information of the issue of the bill was sent to the Police Head-quarters in Brooklyn, and thence the fact was telegraphed to *every police-house in the City*, and a description of *the* bill given. The bill is a \$5 counterfeit on the Onondaga Bank, of Syracuse, N. Y. The vignette represents dredgers and cows, on the left side is the coat of arms of the State, and underneath an indian with bow and arrows. The bill is dated Oct. 2, 1857, and well executed.

In the Fifteenth Ward, John Dolphin, of Philadelphia, and George Henry Legun, were arrested for attempting to pass some of the bogus money. Legun was disguised with false whiskers and moustaches. In the Seventeenth Ward one arrest was made. In the Tenth Ward Charles Lewis was arrested, and in *the Ninth Ward a man named Taylor was detected* in attempting to pass the counterfeit bills. The shopkeepers were notified all over the City of the existence of the counterfeit, so that they were prepared to *arrest any who should offer it.* A man named Absolom Crawford was arrested Wednesday, charged with passing one of the counterfeit \$5 bills on the John Hancock Bank, at the store of Thos. Wendy, in Canal-street. Justice Flandreau held the accused for trial.

VICTIMIZED AT A GAMBLING HOUSE.—Charles Hemse, formerly a bar-keeper at the Shakespeare Hotel, abandoned bar-tending some three months ago, and went to "bucking against faro" at the gambling house No. 115 Bowery. Since the *1st of October he* says he has been "done out" of \$700. Wednesday he preferred a complaint against the proprietors of the gambling-house, John McCarty and Moses Smith, in *hopes to recover* back his losses. McCarty was arrested and committed to the Tombs for examination.

Fires.

In Varick-street.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, about 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the explosion of a camphene-lamp in the premises of the second floor of building No. 142 Varick-street. The furniture caught fire and was damaged to the extent of about \$200. No insurance.

In Broadway.—At 9:25 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the millinery store of Miss Rogers, No. 787 Broadway. About \$400 damage was done. The stock is insured for \$1,200 in the "Peter Cooper," and for \$1,000 in the Fire Insurance Company.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and Commodore Paulding—Change of Tone.

Important Information Relative to Kansas Affairs.

General Walker's Orders to Colonel Anderson—Interview with the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The tone of the Administration, relative to Commodore Paulding, is materially modified. Captain Breese has received permission to delay his return to Aspinwall until the 20th of January. Commodore Paulding will probably carry Minister Lamar to Central America before his return, and then come home in his own ship, whose cruise will then be ended—thus relieving the Commodore without conveying a mortifying rebuke.

Notwithstanding the positive official denunciations of the illegality of Paulding's act, the President privately expresses his admiration and approval of it. The Commodore will neither be sacrificed, nor theoretically sustained. The President indicates a purpose to send a special message to Congress on the subject on Monday, but its character has not transpired. It is probably not yet settled.

Senator Douglas has been heard from. He intends to take bold ground in favor of Walker.

From several private letters from reliable sources, to late dates, just received here from Kansas, I gather a number of facts of much interest.

One letter from near the Missouri border fully confirms the reported death of the notorious Geo. W. Clark, the murderer of Barber.

On the 23d inst. the difficulty at Fort Scott was still progressing. Clark was at the head of the Pro-Slavery force when he was killed. Seven Pro-Slavery men had fallen at last accounts, and the greatest excitement existed.

Parsons, Clerk of the Legislative Council, writes that "General Denver has arrived, and says that *if Buchanan thinks he will pursue a different policy from that of Walker and Stanton, he is dreamably fooled.*"

Another prominent man writes that Calhoun can never set up his Lecompton Government in the Territory with less than twenty thousand Federal troops at his back.

Calhoun had become so greatly alarmed for his personal safety, that he had fled from his office at Lecompton and gone to Fort Leavenworth for protection.

Another correspondent states that if the Lecompton Constitution goes through Congress, there will be a bloody splitting up of old scores in the Territory.

Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, Stanton, Lane and other leaders, are in favor of submitting the Slavery question under the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th of January, and standing Free State officers under it, and there is little doubt that this course will be followed.

It was not supposed that the Kansas constitution or our acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, but it was thought that the effort of it would be to have the Lecompton Legislature themselves to vote themselves own banting.

A letter from Wyandotte, dated the 24th, gives the vote there for the slavery clause at 130—against it 10. Over 100 Missourians were present at the election, and many of them voted.

News has been received at Wyandotte that nearly one thousand Missourians went into the Kansas district from Platte, on the day of election, to vote, and it was positively known that large numbers had been sent, encamped near Westport on the day preceding the election.

It was stated that the newly-elected Legislature, which meets on the 5th of January, would pass a law for a new Constitutional Convention.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

It has been ascertained that before General Walker left Central America, he sent orders to Colonel Anderson to remain in possession of Fort Castillo as long as possible; if obliged to abandon it to then retain the boats; but, if compelled, to destroy any of them before their falling into the hands of the enemy, to destroy first the river boats, and hold on to the steamer *La Virgin*. This order was repeated from Aspinwall. Arrangements were also made to send up a number of men in companies, under competent leaders, with the view to convey the order to Col. Anderson, and advise any United States vessels approaching the coast of the state of affairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte. It is reported that General Walker has confidence that Col. Anderson will obey the order.

Delegations from the Pawnees, Poncas and Pottawatomies, numbering about fifty, had a formal interview with the President to-day, at the White House. The auditory were large, including ladies, Secretaries Cass, Floyd and Thompson. The most interesting feature was the apparent reconciliation between the Chiefs of the Pawnees and Poncas, which tribes have long been hostile to each other. The President, or "Grandfather," as they called him, having personally dwelt upon the blessings of peace, joined their hands in token of friendship. The Pottawatomies were in citizens' dress, while their less civilized colleagues were in their grandest attire, and more than usually profuse of paint and feathers.

The Walker Excitement at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York *and Havana, arrived to-day*. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst. John Tabon, Esq., editor of *El Nicaraguense*, was a passenger. He has consented to open the meeting to-morrow evening with a history of the capture of General Walker and the following events. The feeling of indignation is increasing, and some favor the reinforcing of Anderson *in spite of the Government*. Over a thousand stand of arms are in readiness, and it is thought that men are at hand who are willing to undertake to use them in the Nicaraguan cause.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Nicaraguan meeting held here this evening was very large and enthusiastic. A speech made by Mr. John Tabon created an intense feeling of excitement. Strong resolutions denunciatory of the arrest of General Walker were passed.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Nos. 51 and 52.—Edwin M. Charles, Trustee, etc., vs. Nathaniel Hayward, and H. H. Day vs. Nathaniel Hayward. Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss the cases.

No number.—The United States vs. Sanches de Fonseca. Motion to docket and dismiss the case argued.

No. 224.—Mary L. Dunham vs. Police Comrs. Ad-

Administrators, et al.—Dickason and Shotwell, with costs.

John Allen—Hannah C. Mabry et al. vs. Elisha Fales. Motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

Wm. Fox—Argument continued for appellant.

Adjourned till Monday.

Conviction of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Love, who killed O'Neil in the course of June, last year, in a street fight, was this evening found guilty of murder in the first degree.

New-Year's Eve in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The month is ushering brightly here to-night, and thousands of masqueraders are promenading the streets. None of our papers announce a procession to-night, although on Saturday morning.

The Trial of Thomas Head—Wrestling.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The trial of Thomas Head was commenced today in the Municipal Court, for shooting Joseph Ames in October last. The trial of Sullivan will be let up.

The weather cleared up finely this afternoon. The wind this evening is northwest and it is bright moonlight.

Bereavement of the Simpsons, &c.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Dec. 31—6 P. M.

It is now blowing a northwesterly gale with the cold very severe. The river is filled with floating ice. The steamer Hartford, Capt. Brainard, which left here this morning for New-York, returned at 2 P. M., having been unable to make headway against the ice. The Rockville train from Boston, on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, which left here at 10 A. M., was detained at Windsor Locks, and the Boston train, which left here at 1 P. M., was detained at Windsor.

Accident on Hudson River Railroad.

CHATHAM, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Capt. Peck, Engineer Bell, Fireman Hall and Conductor Bush of the express train which left this city at 7 A. M. for New-York, were injured by the collision of the train with a locomotive at Kinderhook Creek, about 10 A. M. The locomotive was thrown from the track and the engine and tender badly damaged. The baggage car was also thrown from the track, and the express car was thrown partly off the track. The passengers escaped without injury.

The weather is moderate. Trains to-day have been delayed but little. The river is free from ice.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Republican learns from a gentleman who left Kansas on Saturday last that the Lecompton convention adjourned without making any alterations in the Slavery clause. The matter is not considered of importance, and the presentation of a ticket before the election to defeat prohibition.

Navigation on the Mississippi.

ALTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The steamer *Hero* arrived here at daybreak this morning, with an immense freight, and leaves this afternoon on her return trip. She had a good passage up, and reports the ice much broken.

The Weather at the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

A heavy storm of rain has prevailed all through Kentucky. The river is yet stationary, with 16 feet water in the channel.

MURDERS AND MURDERERS.

The Rochester Tragedy.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS—EVIDENCE OF THE COMPLICITY OF THE HIRING PARTIES IN THE FOUL DEED.

Hard Swearing.

The infamous old scamp, Spencer, is in State Prison; has been sent to prison for years; the more educated parties have not made a confession, and the counsel of Lawyer, of Rochester, is as great a scamp as ever. The Rochester Times has the following development, given in a letter from Owego, to the point:

"I publish your statement, that a man who has been sent to prison for years, and who has not been defended there, and who has

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

A full and unusually interesting meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday evening, Trustee Hall in the chair, and Mr. Pendleton, in the absence of the Secretary, acting. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Twentieth Ward, asking for a female evening school. Referred to the Committee on Evening Schools.

A petition was received from citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, praying for a primary school in the Western part of the Ward. Referred to the Committee on Primary Schools.

A letter was received from Isaac David W. Valentine, clerk to the Common Council, stating that an error had been discovered in the list of school officers. Mr. Van Tine and Mr. William Mosely were elected as one of the Trustees for the full term, while it was intended over the counsel it appointed that Mr. Edward G. Blake received four votes more than Mr. Mosely, and is consequently elected. The error was purely a clerical one. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Normal Education Office, Montpelier, Australia, dated Sept. 20, 1857, transmitting a packet containing four copies of the last report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction for that Colony, and requesting similar documents from the New-York Board.

Mr. SPINGARN, in connection with this subject, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The systematic exchange of reports and other documents between the Board of Education and other educational organizations, would result in gathering at the rooms of this Board a library of great utility, such as is constantly required for reference; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to make such exchange, and to take the necessary measures for the preservation and arrangement of the documents, catalogues, &c., obtained thereby, and he is hereby requested to act in this matter until the next organization of the Board.

Adopted.

The following reports were read by the Clerk:

Of the Finance Committee, on bills of McKenzie & Foster for plaster frames in Seventh and Eleventh Wards. Adopted.

Of the same Committee, adverse to paying the bill of Lyman H. Adams for the furnished schools in the Eleventh Ward. Adopted.

Of the same Committee, in favor of paying bill of John Bailey for repairing stocks in Tenth Ward. Adopted.

Of same Committee, in favor of paying bill of Hinkle & Brothers for lending piano-forte. Adopted.

In favor of purchasing a piano-forte for the female department of Ward School No. 47, in Twenty-second Ward. Adopted.

In favor of paying bills for extra work in Ward School No. 28, in the Tenth Ward. Adopted.

Adverse to the application of the School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward, for $26,400 for alterations and repairs of Ward school No. 14, in said Ward. Accepted, after considerable and somewhat acrimonious debate.

The annual report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools was then presented to the Board. It shows that at the commencement of the present year there were on register in the Saturday Female Normal School, 178; admitted during the year, 104; total, 277. Graduated, assigned from the Schools, &c., 109; on register at the present time, 168.

The expenditures for the Schools during the year have been, for teachers and janitors, $9,180; books and stationery, $1,775; sundries, including the cost of rent, $1,125; total, $12,080.

The report states that the general condition of these schools, attendance, order and discipline, are quite as great as at any previous period, while the instruction and efficiency of the Principal and teachers, as manifested in examinations and before the public receptions, &c., &c., are highly satisfactory.

The usual popular allegations upon the several schools under the charge of the Board of Education, including the annual school census of eleven months, have been about 80,000. The whole amount of money expended during the fiscal year was $1,120,410 62, being about one dollar and 40 cents per head.

On motion of Mr. DAYTON, a vote of thanks was tendered by the Board to the Chairman, for the able and courteous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year. Mr. GRANT returned his thanks in an eloquent speech.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. NELSON G. WARDSWORTH, as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. WARDSWORTH made a feeling reply. Also to Mr. DAYTON, for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools. A similar resolution was adopted, tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. A. GESNER, the Clerk of the Board, for the ability and efficiency which he has exhibited in the discharge of his duties during the past year.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Interesting Cases in the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court, during the last year, there have been several interesting and important causes tried. Among the first the suit commonly known as *The Price Moore and Livingston Case*, excited some attention, and may serve as a warning to all persons to beware into whose hands they put their property, in order to keep it from their creditors. Mr. MOORE, in 1846, put a certain piece of property of considerable value out of his hands. He had received the property as a gift from his father, and some question had arisen as to his title. He therefore made it over to LIVINGSTON, but when he desired to have it conveyed back again, he found that Mr. LIVINGSTON had passed it to one and another, and the result was that for fifteen years he was vainly trying to obtain it. At last, after promising his attorney $10,000 if he would recover the property, he received a Special Term decision in his favor, but whether the case was taken up to the Court of Appeals and kept in the meshes of the law for another two years, we know not.

Hecker vs. The New-York Balance Dock Company was a suit to have the dry docks on the East River removed, as their place was more required as wharfage than for the dry docks. It was claimed by the plaintiff that a ship would not be allowed to remain permanently at the dock to the exclusion of other vessels, and there was no reason why such a monopoly should be granted to the Balance Dock Co. Judge ROOSEVELT sustained this view, and ordered that the dock should be removed. The Company, however, appealed to the Court of Appeals, and the matter is not finally settled.

The suits in regard to the *New Police bill* against the Police Commissioners, &c., have occupied much of the time of the Courts. Indeed it is doubtful if there has ever been a time when so much of the attention of the Courts has been occupied in suits of a public nature as has been the case during the past year. The new charter and Police bill have given rise to a legion of suits, many of which have not yet the prospect of a termination. These suits are too well known, and too lengthy even to give a synopsis of them. The Street Commissioner's controversy alone would occupy much more space than it would be agreeable to read.

The establishment of the new *Quarantine at Sea-gate's Point* called forth a shower of injunctions. As has been remarked, the year 1857 will be noted as almost the epoch of injunctions. It is now getting to be the usual way of commencing every suit which can be twisted into a show of a cause for a restraining power, and there is danger that the writ will be so abused as to render it necessary to take the authority to grant it from the Courts.

Perhaps the most important case decided during the year, is the *Lemon Sloes* case. A Mr. TAYLOR LEMON, of Virginia, brought certain slaves to this City, intending to take them on to Texas. While they were here, they were brought before Judge PAINE, of the Superior Court, and discharged from the custody of their master on the ground that slaves could not be held in this State. The suit was transferred to the Supreme Court, and appealed to the General Term. Mr. LEMON claimed to hold them *in transitu* from one Slave State to another, and contended that, by the comity of States, he was entitled so to do. The General Term, however, decided that the State was not bound to grant privileges to citizens of other States which she withheld from her own citizens. They, therefore, affirmed the decision of Judge PAINE. This decision is important, inasmuch as if slaves can be held here in transitu, the question arises, how long they may be so held. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

Business in the Superior Court.

The Superior Court this last year has suffered the loss of its Chief Justice. The law has by reason the departure of one of the oldest judges in the United States Courts, died on the 19th of May last, and from that time until within a few weeks there has been no one to fill his place. After his death, the Governor was requested by the Attorney and Counsellor at law to appoint his successor, they agreeing to perform his duties, that the salary due that night go to his widow, owing to the election in November it was ascertained that a Mr. FOX was elected in his place, but that gentleman has not been generally recognized by the Court as a brother Judge. He remained in Court during the month, but has done little or no business. The real point, as to whether he is a legally elected Judge or not, has never been raised; but he was suffered to sit on the Bench, while his orders the Clerk was directed not to enter.

In this Court during the last year, there have been several important and interesting cases heard. First in point of time, was that of *Bonner vs. E. W. Hudson* (the commercial editor of the *Herald*,) and others, in which sundry developments as to the origin of the "Missouri Lead Mining Company" were made; various interesting particulars in regard to the valuable assistance of the *Herald*, in puffing the Company, were proven, and each of the defendants had a verdict recovered against them for the sum of $1,317 21. The suit was brought by the Superintendent of the Mine for services for his labors, and the defence was that there was no work for him to do; that he didn't do it, and the Company had discharged him. The Jury, however, thought differently.

The celebrated case of *Fowles vs. Bowen* was tried for the second time at the May term. This suit was brought by a clerk of the defendant, who had left his employ. Mr. BOWEN had told the new employer of FOWLES that he had great suspicions as to the honesty of the clerk, in consequence of which FOWLES was discharged. It was finally proved that FOWLES had been unjustly accused, and he thereupon brought a suit against Mr. BOWEN *for slander*. On the first trial he recovered a verdict for $5,000. This verdict was set aside for certain irregularities and a new trial was had, when the verdict was given for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at $4,500.

STATISTICS OF SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FOR THE YEAR 1857.

RICHARD C. BENNETT, Clerk at Chambers. Motions heard during the year and orders made thereon.

Mitchell, J.	360	Davies, J.	270
Roosevelt, J.	454	Peabody, J.	662
Clerke, J.	549	Birdseye, J.	99

FORECLOSURE SUITS—DECREES OF FORECLOSURE.

Mitchell, J.	34	Davies, J.	35
Roosevelt, J.	9	Peabody, J.	39
Clerke, J.	31	Birdseye, J.	49

ATTACHMENTS, INJUNCTIONS AND ARRESTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Mitchell, J.		Clerke, J.	
Attachments	60	Attachments	236
Injunctions	10	Injunctions	42
Arrests	15	Arrests	65
Roosevelt, J.		**Davies, J.**	
Attachments	338	Attachments	609
Injunctions	32	Injunctions	96
Arrests	44	Arrests	105
Peabody, J.		**Birdseye, J.**	
Attachments	310	Attachments	51
Injunctions	203	Injunctions	5
Arrests	89	Arrests	2

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

Mitchell, J.	11	Davies, J.	13
Roosevelt, J.	14	Peabody, J.	14
Clerke, J.	12	Birdseye, J.	4

CASES SETTLED.

Mitchell, J.	14	Davies, J.	15
Roosevelt, J.	2	Peabody, J.	10
Clerke, J.	10	Birdseye, J.	3

MOTIONS GRANTED BY SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Mitchell, J.	2	Davies, J.	17
Roosevelt, J.	7	Peabody, J.	9
Clerke, J.	13	Birdseye, J.	3

Marine Court.

The number of summonses, warrants, attachments, and aliases issued from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 31st of December, 1857, are 4,550.

Number of judgments rendered, 2,283.

The amount for which judgment has been obtained is $68,352—six hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Appeals from Special Term, 161. Number of cases argued and decided, 93. Dismissed and discontinued, 42. On the calendar for December Term, 29.

MOSES D. GALE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 31.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *James Ring*.—An indictment for wrongfully taking a letter from the Post-Office, and embezzling a draft for $25 contained in it.

The United States vs. *Walter L. Smiles and Peter Roff*.—An indictment for smuggling cigars.

The United States vs. *John Wetzler*.—An indictment for passing a counterfeit quarter-eagle.

The United States vs. *William H. Hudson*.—An indictment for an assault with a loaded cane upon one of the crew of the steamship *St. Louis*.

The United States vs. *Thomas Knox*.—An indictment against one of the crew of the ship *Webster* for an endeavor to make a revolt.

The United States vs. *Patrick Denver and five others*. An indictment against some of the crew of the ship *Fanny Freelick* for a like offence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Murray vs. Henbrickson.—The complaint states plaintiff to be indorsee and owner of a note for $400, made by defendant, and prays judgment for the $400 and interest. In November, 1854, judgment was entered for defendant for costs. Plaintiff, on affidavit that the note was transferred to him by an assignment made by Currie for the benefit of his creditors, moves to set aside the judgment and execution, on the ground that, being trustee of an express trust, he could not be charged personally with the costs of the action, except for mismanagement or bad faith in the action, to be determined by special order of the Court, and that no such order has been made. *Held*, That as the plaintiff sued in his own right, without alluding in the complaint to his representative character, § 316 of the Code does not apply. To be entitled to the immunities provided by that section he must come before the Court in a character which it protects, and seek to recover in that character. Motion denied with $7 costs. (9 Wind., 466.)

The East River Bank vs. Cutting and Caldwell.—The defendants are sued as maker and indorser of a note; Cutting, the maker, was served with the summons in July last, and judgment entered against him, on failure to answer. On the 10th of October the operations of the plaintiff were suspended by the appointment of David Banks as a Receiver; Caldwell was served with the summons on the 12th of November. It is now moved that the Receiver be made plaintiff in the action, by substitution, which the defendant opposes. *Held*—That there has been no transfer of interest pending the action. By taking judgment against Cutting, the action was severed, and, as to Cutting, determined by the judgment. There was then no action pending as against Caldwell. It could only be commenced by the service of the summons upon him. Before it was so commenced the cause of action was transferred to the Receiver. The motion cannot be granted under section 121 of the Code. If the action could be brought in the name of the present plaintiff, by serving the summons on Caldwell, when service of it was made on him, a recovery could be had in the name of the present plaintiff. If it could not, then, granting the motion would be substituting, after issue joined, a person, as plaintiff, who had a right to sue, for one who had no right to sue. Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

Bedell vs. Scarts.—The defendant moves to vacate an order of arrest, by virtue of which he is now held in custody. It was granted on the 10th of October, 1857. An amended answer to the complaint was put in on the 12th of December. The original summons is entitled in the Supreme Court. The copy served is not produced, and how that was entitled does not appear. The notice of motion does not point out this irregularity. *Held*—That as the cause of action is one which would authorize an execution against the body, in case of a recovery, the order would not be vacated merely because the cause of action was denied. The opposing affidavits sustain that on which the order was granted. The complaint would not be set aside after an answer put in, merely because the summons was irregular. If the order of arrest is not wholly void, it should not be set aside for such irregularity on a motion made after answer; if wholly void, the defendant does not need the interposition of the Court. Motion denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Cheesbrough vs. Campbell and Moody.—The defendants move to vacate a judgment entered against them on the 28th of June, 1856, for $1,522 20, and interest. The excuse for the delay to move sooner is plausible, considering the unexplained delay of the plaintiff to collect the judgment. I think that the defendant should have an opportunity to defend, but only on terms which will not impair the plaintiff's security. The default may be so far opened as to allow the defendants to answer in ten days, and try the issues to be raised thereon, on giving $10 costs of opening this motion, and stipulating that the action be referred to a referee, to be appointed by the Court on two days' notice, if the parties do not agree. The judgment to stand as security, and as further security the Sheriff to be at liberty to collect it, if he can, unless the defendants within twenty days give an undertaking in the sum of $3,000, with two sureties who will justify in $1,500 each, to be approved by the Court, to pay such sum, as shall be determined in this action to be due to the plaintiff. These conditions being complied with, a stay of proceedings to be granted; if not complied with, the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Gilbertson vs. Peter Morris and others.—Defendant moved to set aside an inquest. His affidavits show that it was taken by the neglect of his attorney, and with the motion is denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 31.

Before Judges Hoffman, Daly and Robinson.

George H. Williams *vs.* James H. Carrington. Henry A. Hewitt *vs.* Charles S. Bryce, Marion Mc Cormic *vs.* Moses Whedlock. The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Wm. C. Rice. Joseph F. Tisdale *vs.* Orville Gorham. Mark Isaacs *vs.* The Beth. H. Society. Charles G. Stoppani *vs.* Charles B. Richards. Patrick Fegan *vs.* Jacob Westza, Jr. Thomas Hoyt *vs.* Sarah E. McCarty. Ann S. Witsel, et al., *vs.* Peter Schultz. Williams, President of the Butt's Head Bank, *vs.* Jacob D. Mills. Daniel D. Ramsen *vs.* Zebina Caswell. Wm. H. Cooke *vs.* Frederick M. Kelly. Richard Williamson *vs.* John T. Mills. The orders and judgments appealed from in the above cases are affirmed.

Wm. G. Brower *vs.* John Kelly. The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Wm. Banta. Judgments in the above cases are reversed.

Frederick Brice vs. Louis Mitchell.—Judgment reversed on conditions.

Lewis O. Wilson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

Charles H. Offord vs. Thomas H. Simonson.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant, O'Hara, with costs.

Elphalet Lyon vs. Martin L. Bryant.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Augustine Merwin vs. John R. Farrington.—New trial ordered on payment of costs.

The Academy of Music vs. James H. Hackett.—Re-argument ordered.

John W. Groton vs. George C. Smith.—Re-argument ordered.

Henry E. Sloat vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad.—Re-argument ordered.

The Rushmore Complaint.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

The People vs. Shepherd T. Lippincott and Erastus B. Roberts.—The offence alleged against the defendants was the unauthorized issue of stock by them, as officers of a Coal Company. Some time ago the complainant, a Mr. Rushmore, and his counsel, it will be remembered, were unsuccessful in a motion, before Judge RUSSELL, for the appointment of a Special District-Attorney to conduct the prosecution, on which occasion the Court administered to them a rebuke. The District Attorney, Mr. HALL, by leave of the Court, now enters a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment, being satisfied that the defendants were not guilty of the alleged offence, and that the prosecution was set on foot for the purpose of pecuniary gain.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 31.

Before Justices Welsh and Connolly.

The Calendar was not unusually large—36 prison cases, two suspended cases, and 14 bail cases—52 altogether.

Charles Stebbins was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by David Hawsley, of No. 2 Catherine-lane, and alleged to have been committed Dec. 28, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, in a negro dance-house. Both the parties were colored. *Counsel*—Wasn't the quarrel about dancing with a colored lady? *Witness*—No, Sir; it was without provocation; he came up and struck me, and I hadn't said a word to him. *Counsel*—I want to show that he's a sort of *Othello*, may it please your Honor. *Judge Welsh*—Rather an illegitimate drama, I guess; the offence was fully proved. *Counsel*—Don't suppose you can do better with the fellow than to send him to sea. *Judge Welsh*—Send him to see the island. (To Judge CONNOLLY)—What shall we do—fine him? *Counsel*—Oh, yes, give him a small fine. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, so that you'll get your counsel-fee. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty, and fine him $10.

John Donnelly had been arrested by Officer Gildea, of the Second Precinct Police, and a complaint entered against him by Samuel McGregor, in which he was charged with stealing a trunk worth $4. The witness did not appear when his name was called, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

John Donahue and James McAvoy were jointly charged with stealing four pounds of suet, worth $2 60, from Samuel B. Tochan, of No. 29 Washington Market. Donahue was out on bail and did not appear to answer. McAvoy's bonds were accordingly forfeited. The complainant said the suet was taken from a slaughter-house in Bank-street; a great many pounds of the same article had been taken before; a watch was set and the prisoner was caught in the act Dec. 26. *Judge Connolly*—Does he work for you? *Witness*—No; he has been hanging around there for some time. He said he was hungry. *Judge Connolly*—Well, it may be so.—*The mother of the culprit stood* weeping at the bar beside him. *Judge Connolly*—Is this your son, Madam? *Mother*—Yes, sir. *Judge Connolly*—How is it that you let him go about the streets this way, hungry? This complainant says he said he was hungry. *Mother*—Oh, no, sir. He was led on by others, sir. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty and suspend sentence. *Judge Connolly*—Go home, and don't steal again. It's better to go hungry than to steal.—The boy, who really had a cadaverous, half-starved look, left the Court room with his mother.

John Corney was proved guilty of stealing two pair of buckskin mits worth $1 50, that belonged to Edward Gleison, Dec. 26. Officer Bryan, of the First Ward Police, effected his arrest. *Judge Welsh*—How long? *Judge Connolly*—Three months will be enough. Three months. *Judge Welsh*—Guilty; Penitentiary for three months.

Charles McCabe, accused of stealing a pair of shoes from Joseph Goodsell, was discharged because the complainant did not appear against him. "Good," said Judge WELSH, "and never do it again." The prisoner went immediately.

Peter Dyer and Mott Tracy stole a basket of mackerel worth $5 from Barnabas Meenan, No. 140 West-street, Dec. 29. Officer John D. Gilmore of the Third Precinct Police arrested him. The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months, and the officers took him into prison.

Moses Cohen, it was proved, stole two trunks containing clothing, all worth $4, from Eva Hastings, No. 2 Greenwich-street, Dec. 28. Officer Comant, of the First Precinct Police, arrested him. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Feheney, a boy, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a ham (Dec. 28) from Henry Dorscher, No. 592 Grand-street.

William Smith was brought to the bar charged with a petit larceny. Oliver B. Clark, of No. 64 White-hall-street, was the complainant. On the night of the occurrence (Dec. 25) he was at the Eastern Hotel, No. 36 Howard-street. Officer Wark, of the Eighth Precinct Police, testified that, about 2 A. M., the complainant came to him in the street and told him his coat had been stolen. The prisoner passed at the moment. The outside coat which he had on was not the complainant's, but the officer thought he was a thief and arrested him. At the Station-house it was discovered that he had on Clark's coat under his own. *Judge Welsh*—Will give it to him, full strength, I guess. Judge CONNOLLY smiled. *Counsel*—Your Honor ought to wear a sorrowful face instead of a joyful countenance at sending a man to prison. *Judge Connolly*—I am very sorry to see a young man, with such an open countenance, engaged in thieving. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Dailey had committed an assault and battery upon his wife Catherine. *Judge Welsh*—Do you want to have him sent to the Penitentiary? Now answer. You can't take it back you know. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, she does. *Witness*—Yes, Sir.—He was sent up for six months.

Mary McGann was brought to the bar, and Mary Gately took the stand. Both parties resided at No. 535 First-avenue. Officer Kniffen was called in (Dec. 26) to arrest the prisoner, on a charge of assault and battery. She had hit the complainant just over the eye with an axe. *Judge Connolly*—Were you drinking anything that day, either of you? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—A glass of beer, or anything of that sort? *Witness*—No, Sir; I never drink, except it is with a neighbor, or he likes to treat. For the defense mitigating circumstances were proved. *Judge Welsh*—We find you guilty, but under the circumstances of the case, we suspend sentence.

Mary Willoughby was accused by Ellen Schmidt, of No. 10 Howard-street, with stealing (Dec. 6) $12 worth of furniture, a bureau, bedstead, looking-glass, and four yards of carpet. The complainant was loquacious and tenacious of her rights. *Counsel*—I don't want to cast any stur on this lady, but I will state to your Honors that this lady has been an actress, and perhaps she knows pretty well how to act here. *Witness (indignantly)*—No, Sir, I am not acting here. I am not. *Judge Welsh*—I don't see the necessity of the counsel's casting such reflections as that. *Witness*—No, Sir; I am very much offended—very much offended, Sir. *Judge Welsh*—I think you have a right to be.—The complainant alleged that the prisoner went to board with her, taking furnished apartments; and one night, while she (complainant) was away, carried off the furniture. The defendant claimed that she had purchased the furniture from the complainant. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

James Hantsgield, accused by Patrick Corbett of stealing from him (Dec. 31) a pair of boots, worth $1 75, was discharged in the absence of the complainant.

John Carrigan, charged with an assault and battery upon William Wellington on election day (Dec. 1,) was brought to the bar. The witnesses in this case were examined on Tuesday, but the Judges could not agree. *Judge Welsh*—Well, what do you say? *Judge Connolly*—I think this man is not guilty. I'd rather reserve my opinion and give it in writing. There seems to be a lot of politicians interested about this matter. *Judge Welsh*—The Court disagrees. *Judge Connolly*—Well, if the Court can't agree, there's nothing further to be done. What do you say? *Judge Welsh*—I'm ready to decide it now, and have always been. We disagree as to whether he's guilty, and not concerning the sentence. *Judge Connolly*—Well, I'd rather it should lay over. It was adjourned to Tuesday.

John McLaughlin was charged with a misdemeanor in printing and posting on the wall of his printing office a placard alleged to be libelous. It read thus: "Candidates beware of William Astman the striker,

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

Dec. 29.—*Judgment affirmed with costs*:—White, receiver, &c. Haight; Otis, executor, &c. Wright and another; Stratton vs. Kelsey; Wall vs. Kellogg and another, executors, &c.; Polhemus vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; Reynolds vs. Reynolds, executor, &c.; Bidwell vs. Astor Mutual Insurance Co.; Baldwin vs. Brown; Whited vs. Rapelje; Decker vs. Judson; McKyring vs. Bull; Wheeler vs. Newpoint; Groesbeck vs. Bendell; Spraguer vs. Miller; Thorne vs. Haight; Dailey vs. Bloomingdale Mutual Life Insurance Co., New-York; vs. Board of Supervisors of New-York, People, ex rel.; Mutual Life Insurance Comp. Board of Supervisors of New-York; Allen vs. Smith; Lampman vs. Cochran; Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad Co. vs. Masson; Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Jenkins; Kesseler vs. Thompson; Williams vs. Glenny; Magie vs. Baker; Ryers vs. Baker; Ford vs. Harrington; Terry vs. Chandler; Rankin vs. Elliott; Rankin vs. Hopkins; Wescott vs. Smith; Commercial Bank of Buffalo vs. Warren; Chesler vs. Kingston Bank; Lawrence vs. Rosrum; and Jackson vs. Babcock.

Judgment affirmed—People vs. Haskins.

Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent out of the estate—Tucker vs. Bishop.

Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent out of the fund in thesands of the Receiver—Tracy vs. Talmadge.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event—Stephens vs. Vroman; Dows vs. Perrin; Columb vs. Caldwell; Bagley vs. Peddie; Davis vs. Gordon; Baker vs. Jones; Burr vs. Broadway Insurance Company; Keavon vs. York; Lewis vs. Chapman; Munro vs. Blain; Hoyt vs. Marlouse; Smith vs. Case; Giddings vs. Seward and Wife.

Judgment modified by deducting $146, compound interest, and, as modified, affirmed with costs.—Manners vs. Lane.

Order of June, 1855, affirmed, and the appeal as to the other orders dismissed with costs.—Slauson vs. Corning.

Appeal dismissed without costs.—Noble vs. Sloeum, and Same vs. Same.

Appeal dismissed with costs.—Jones vs. Derby.

Judgment of Supreme Court and Surrogate reversed, and the account to be restated, costs to abide event.—Hillman vs. Stevens.

Peremptory ordered.—People ex rel. Burrows vs. Supervisors of Orange County; Phillips vs. Prosser; Thomas vs. Dewsnap; Baxter vs. Ryers; Bennett vs. City of Buffalo; Cassedy vs. Williams; Yale vs. Dederer; Gaynor vs. Pinkes.

Reargument ordered with leave to parties to bring on the argument of January Term by mutual consent.—Leavitt, Receiver vs. Graham.

Commodore Paulding's Second Letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF ASPINWALL, Dec. 18, 1857,

SIR: I have ordered Capt. ENGLE to proceed to Washington, and place in your hands the dispatches I have intrusted to his care. Any information that I may have omitted can be communicated by him.

I beg the honor to recommend Capt. ENGLE to your high consideration as an officer who has no superior in the Navy for skill and intelligence in the command of his ship.

The admirable discipline of the crew of the *Wabash* is creditable to him and to the Navy.

The marines and seamen were landed at Point Arenas under circumstances of great difficulty, while the ship, in a heavy sea-way, was rolling her scuppers in the water.

The work of getting out the boats and arming was effected with great speed and almost impossible disquality, yet everything was done in so seamanlike and soldierly a manner that it was accomplished in the shortest space of time. To whom Captain ENGLE and myself are indebted for his untiring zeal and judgment, I am unable to say, but the general duty of the ship, and when the marines and seamen were embarked in the *Pawtuxet*, took command and direction of the heavy barges, and displayed much judgment in their position in the harbor on the left of WALKER's camp.

The marines of the squadron, commanded by Lieutenants LEWIS and PARKS, and three divisions of seamen from the *Wabash*, with small arms, and commanded by Lieutenants FAIRFAX, BRADFORD, and PAULDING, landed and displayed in order of battle on the right and rear, all exhibiting the skill and tactics of practical troops; amounting in number to about three hundred and fifty.

When these arrangements had been made, and the preparations of the *Saratoga* sprung to bear on the front, there was no channel of successful resistance.

Captain ENGLE proceeded to the camp, and in person presented your letter to General WALKER, demanding the surrender of his arms and his embarkation with his followers, and saw the flag hauled down.

To the excellent discipline and fine bearing of the officers and men I am indebted in the performance of this most unpleasant service for the exemption of all casualty or accident. There was no one injured and no loss of any kind sustained.

No commanding officer was ever supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to command his admiration and respect.

Lieutenant Commanding ALMY, of the *Fulton*, performed his part of the service exceedingly well, as I am assured he will do at all times and under all circumstances.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,

Flag Officer, Commanding Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS IN THE WARD SCHOOLS.—We are informed by the clerk of the Board of Education, that arrangements have been made by which the teachers in the Ward Schools will be paid to-day; the drafts will be ready for the principals entitled to receive the same this morning at 11 o'clock, and it is recommended that they attend at the usual places of payment, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of paying the teachers upon their respective pay-rolls.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Times

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Since noon of yesterday 5,000 barrels flour, 100 bags Wheat, 720 bags Oats, and 271 barrels Whisky.

ASHES.—Dull and nominal, pending the introduction of the New Year's branding.

COFFEE.—The demand is more animated, and we have to report sales of 150 mats Java at 16c.; 1,050 bags Rio at 8¾c.@10¾c.; and last evening 500 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. We are indebted to Messrs. HALLET, DAW & YOUNGS, for the annexed statement of stock of Coffee in first hands, Jan. 1:

	1858.	1857.
Rio, bags	73,574	99,176
Java, mats & bags	14,645	6,130
Manilla, bags	6,000	13,495
Ceylon, bags	3,850	
Maracaibo, bags	1,522	8,155
Laguayra, bags	1,240	
Savanilla, bags	178	341
Jamaica, bags	100	
Total packages	102,049	127,297

Prices of Coffee in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Java, ₩ lb	13½c.@14¾c.	16c. @16½c.
Rio, ₩ lb	9c. @11½c.	8¾c.10¾c.
Maracaibo	11¼c.@12¾c.	10¾c.@12¾c.

COTTON—Is quiet and prices are unsettled. Small sales have been reported, including Middling at 9¼c.@9¼c. for Upland, and 9¼c.@9¾c. for Gulf, ₩ lb.

Prices of Cotton in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Middling Upland	13c.	9¼c.@9¼c.
Middling Gulfs	13¼c.@13¼c.	9¾c.@9¾c.

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade continues very quiet. The *Independent* remarks that this is the usual period for taking stock and preparing for annual settlements. The domestic commission houses are thus engaged. Prices are without change, but are mostly nominal in the absence of large transactions. The makers of woolen clothing are buying moderately for the Spring trade. Many cotton mills have resumed work, and we are glad to see there will be a good supply of Spring goods in market at the usual period. The importers, and commission houses generally, have decided, in granting future credits, to adhere strictly to eight months from date of invoice. A few parties only have determined to reduce the time to six months. The jobbers, without a single exception as far as we can learn, have fixed the limit at six months, and will require bank notes, payable with the "current rate of exchange on New-York." Though there are no stocks of consequence in the hands of importers, there are considerable in second hands, the goods having been bought low at auction for re-sale. The importations for the Spring trade will be very light, and there is some expectation that prices of all staple goods will improve.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is in improved demand at former prices. Sales 6,400 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State	4 25@4 35
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 25@4 30
Extra Ohio	4 40@4 60
Superfine Illinois and Michigan	4 40@4 50
Extra Illinois	4 50@4 60
Fancy Genesee	4 30@4 45

James Reardon, for stealing $11 worth of gold and silver coin from Edward Rosekoe, No. 18 Third-avenue, was sent up for six months.

Edward Allerton stole a canvas deck cover, value $3, from Oliver Rooney, to the same locality, lying at the foot of Oliver-street. Roney, Riley, Rec. 29, Officers Foerst and Hilditch, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested them. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Martha Maloney stole a mink fur victorine, worth $12, from William Allen, No. 201 Canal-street, Dec. 28. Officer Stilwell, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested her. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Commodore Paulding's Second Letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

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H. PAULDING,

Flag Officer, Commanding Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS IN THE WARD SCHOOLS.—We are informed by the cler

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Governor's Message, forwarded yesterday, closed with the usual "Happy New Year" to the Legislature

The New-York Times, Friday, January 1, 1869.

THIS EVENING, JAN. 1,
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
TO-MORROW—The Thalberg Testimonial.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2, DAY AND EVENING.
MR. THALBERG
IN
FOUR DIFFERENT ENTERTAINMENTS.
1. Opera Matinee. 2. PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
3. Thalberg's Concert. 4. MOZART'S REQUIEM.
THE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL FOUR PERFORMANCES.
Reserved seats (unexchangeable, and can be used by different persons) $2 50, which admit the holder to the Opera Matinee, and the Philharmonic Concert, and secure their seats reserved throughout the day and evening.
Tickets to the Family Circle and Amphitheatre (which will be connected with the Family Circle), 50 cents, admitting to all performances, including the Matinee.
Every visitor will receive two tickets—one admitting to the Matinee and one to the Concerts and Rehearsals. They will be transferable and can be used by different parties.
The Opera Matinee commenced at 1 and concluded at 3½ o'clock. The doors will be closed after the Matinee for the purpose of clearing the platforms and organ, and will be reopened at 7½ o'clock.
PRICES AND TICKETS
may be had on Friday, Jan 1, all day at the Academy. On Saturday, at all the regular ticket offices and at the doors.

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CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
TO-MORROW—The Thalberg Testimonial.

THALBERG TESTIMONIAL—SATURDAY.
Day and Evening.
FOUR DIFFERENT ENTERTAINMENTS.
1. Opera Matinee. 2. Philharmonic Concert.
3. Thalberg's Concert. 4. Oratorio.
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
First appearance in a concert of
CARL FORMES
and
MADAME CARADORI.
Last appearance in New-York of
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
SCHUBERT'S ERLKONIG. THALBERG.
Fantasia, by FORMES and THALBERG.
All the artists of the Academy appear.
LA GRANGE. CARADORI.
D'ANGRI. MILNER.
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON, GASSIER, FORMES.
THALBERG. VIEUXTEMPS
THE LIEDERKRANZ OF ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS.
The full Opera Chorus.
The Full Orchestra of Seventy.
NOTE—The Regular Opera Prices admits to all four performances. Being transferable it can be used by two persons. Tickets at the ticket office at the Academy every day, from 9 to 4, and at the door.

PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR TO-DAY—Curious times to-day, New-Year's at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Thrilling scenes! Laughable incidents! Original Comedies! Songs, dances, processions, grotesque combinations, &c. The Wonderful Aquaria. The Happy Family—all the other curiosities. No extra charge for admission to-day.

AND A LARGE ORGAN
From the manufactory of E. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.
Organist.....G. W. Morgan
Conductor.....Carl Anschutz
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Tickets to the Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $1. Which will admit to all performances, including the Matinee.
Tickets with reserved seats, $2 50, which admit the holder to all performances, including the Matinee

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE[illegible]

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION; FOR[illegible]

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GIR[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE[illegible]

WANTED—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUA-[illegible]

WANTED BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAM-[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

MUNICIPAL.

CITY HALL.

Final Proceedings of Both Boards of the Common Council.

The Remainder of Work Ordered to Be Performed—Action on a Site for a New City Hall.

Dispute Would Involve $10,000—The Post-Office Question—No Action in Regard to Steamboat Landings.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Sites Voted to be Taken Down—Action Rescinded—No Commissioners of Deeds Appointed.

RESOLUTION TO APPOINT POLICE COURT CLERKS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen for 1857 held their final [illegible] Saturday, commencing at 1 P. M. and adjourned at 8 P. M. There was a large lobby attendance during the entire session, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings soon after President Tracy had called the Board to order.

The Clerk, D. T. Valentine, Esq., was authorized to procure the usual Corporation Manual for 1858, and $2,500 were appropriated to pay the expenses thereof.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay $300, the expenses of the Special Committee on Health, during their attendance upon the Quarantine Convention at Philadelphia.

The report in favor of purchasing the remaining portion of Ward's Island, not now belonging to the City, was called up. There was considerable opposition.

Alderman Tucker opposed it because he had seen enough of reform management, and because the City did not need the property at present, nor would it for fifty years to come. If it must be bought, let the owners put a price upon it.

Alderman Jackson would amend by giving the Mayor final power in the matter.

Alderman Wilson hoped the report would be accepted as it stood.

Alderman Adams moved that the final power in the matter be with the Mayor and Common Council.

Alderman Brady thought it was wrong to bring in such a report at the last session of the Board; and, besides, there was no money to buy it, even if the City wanted it. If the owners wished to sell it, and would fix a fair price, let him send in a communication stating his price.

Alderman Jackson withdrew his amendment in favor of that offered by Alderman Adams. Some reference having been made to whether the matter would come under the control of the present Mayor, the Alderman said he had made his amendment under the impression that it would come under the control of Mayor Wood; and he had done so because, having been a member of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, he was familiar with the property, and, as he had been instructed, because he wished to refer in no way upon the present Mayor.

Alderman McCoskry moved the previous question, which was on the adoption of the report. It was carried.

Alderman Tucker moved to lay the previous question on the table. Lost.

The report was then accepted, and the resolution adopted, by a vote of ayes 16, noes 5.

The Board here took a recess of thirty minutes.

EVENING SESSION.

At 4 P. M. the Board met again, President Clancy in the Chair.

Alderman Owens moved to take up the report in relation to locating the new City Hall, which, after some discussion, was lost.

Alderman Jackson subsequently made another effort to have the reports of the Special Committee on the subject taken from the table; which was carried by a vote of 15 to 8. He then moved the adoption of the majority report, (Madison-square.)

Alderman Brady opposed it.

Alderman Fullmer favored Madison-square.

Alderman Clancy favored the City Hall Park location, on the ground that the act located it there.

Alderman McGrath called the previous question, but withdrew it to give way for Alderman Jackson, who claimed that the act of the Legislature was only declaratory, and not binding, as to location. In consequence, he renewed the call for the previous question, which was carried. The minority report was then lost—Yeas, 11; Nays, 10. Not a constitutional majority.

Alderman Healy then moved to take up the matter of the extension of Albany-street, which was carried. He then moved to concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman Brady said the whole matter had been discussed again and again, and it was known that the property-owners were against it, to say nothing of the fact that the proposition was to cut through a graveyard.

Alderman Wilson moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Lost, by a vote of 9 to 12.

The report was then read, and Alderman McCoskry moved the previous question.

Alderman Tucker moved to lay the previous question on the table, which was lost.

The motion that the main question be now put, was lost by a tie vote.

Alderman Herring explained why there was no report from the Aldermanic Committee. There had been calls for meetings, and when they met, but two property holders appeared, and at other times members were absent, and there was nothing done.

Alderman Tucker had been in favor of the extension, but he did not like the way the matter came up, and if it was pressed, he would vote against it.

Alderman McGrath made special references to sundry invitations to good dinners, and plenty of wine, by gentlemen then in the lobby. At the time he did not understand the matter, but he came to know that it meant the "bones of Trinity" killing this extension project. There were threats that if members did not vote to kill this measure, they would be indicted. He hoped no gentleman would be deterred from voting as he should desire, in consequence of such intimidation.

Alderman Sykes had resolved to vote in favor of concurring, if it should come to a vote that night.

Alderman Blunt moved to postpone. Lost.

Alderman Healy moved the previous question.

Alderman Wilson moved to lay that on the table. Lost.

The motion to concur was then put, and carried by a vote of 16 to 6.

Ayes—Aldermen Corwin, Harris, Healy, Clancy, Adams, Banta, Griffiths, Sykes, McConnell, Monsenan, Fullmer, Coulter, Valentine, McSpedon, McCoskry, Duke.

Noes—Aldermen Hoffaire, Tucker, Jackson, Blunt, Owens.

The Tax Levy was then taken up. The amendments of the previous meeting were read.

Alderman Adams moved that the $10,000 appropriation for the Tenth Ward Station-house be stricken out. Carried by a vote of 19 to 3.

Alderman McSpedon moved to insert $19,500 for steam fire engines. Carried. He also moved to insert $46,360, instead of $31,000, for the Department of Streets and Lamps. Carried.

On motion the Board adopted the Tax Levy, with the amendments, and sent it to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Alderman McCoskry moved to appoint a Committee of Conference on the matter of appointing Commissioners of Deeds.

Alderman Fullmer opposed it, on the ground that the other Board had not acted in good faith.

The motion was withdrawn.

Alderman Adams wished to state that the investigation in the matter of the West Washington Market had been completed, and he believed every member of the Committee would agree with him, that the charges brought were not substantiated by O'Reilly, and that he was not a man worthy of credit.

The whole subject was postponed indefinitely.

A large number of routine papers were concurred in.

A communication was received from Mr. Devlin, as Street Commissioner, in relation to the communication from the Corporation Counsel, of the evening previous, speaking of the overdraft on account of salaries, in which he holds that he supposed that when the Common Council framed the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, the salary of the Street Commissioner was increased to $5,000, and he had the idea that Mr. Busteed so understood it; because he made no objections to the suits. He had refunded the money under protest, and with the understanding that he should sue for it.

Alderman Hazan offered a resolution to refund to Mr. Devlin $1,300, and to his Deputy $1,100, (the amounts in error.) The resolution was declared out of order and laid over.

A resolution was adopted to meet the Mayor at 7½ o'clock and appoint another Police Clerk.

Alderman Fullmer then offered a preamble and resolutions, highly complimentary to President Clancy, and speaking in the most satisfactory manner of his conduct as President of the Board.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The President returned thanks in a neat speech, and then a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, Deputy and Assistants, was passed unanimously.

Aldermen Blunt, Monsenan and Adams were then appointed a Committee to inform the Councilmen that the Board was about to adjourn. The Committee went on their mission and soon returned, with a like Committee from the Councilmen, who informed the Board that the Councilmen had nothing more to communicate.

On motion of Alderman Wilson the Board then adjourned *sine die*.

THE CONVENTION.

The Committee to appoint another Police Court Clerk was then appointed by appointment of Mayor Wood, Chairman, and Mr. Valentine Clerk.

On motion Edwin Bonton was appointed a Police

[illegible]

[illegible] Boyce. He thought Councilman Spellman [illegible] very unbecoming. The course being, personal and [illegible]. (Cries of vote, the Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Special Committee on the site of Post-Office was called up for consurrence. They say they see no reason to deviate from their former report, in favor of designating to the General Government a portion of the lower end of the Park. A protest was read, detailing a plan, signed C. F. Anderson, architect. Also, the offer of Mr. Stewart to give $500,000 for the site.

Councilman Jones, as the mover of the resolution of inquiry, wished to say a few words. He wished it sent for the whole people. He knew of no location so well adapted as that proposed. We must regard Brooklyn and Williamsburg as well as the City of New-York. No one could say that there was anything of private interest in this proposal. The Legislature had given a specific enactment and half a million had been appropriated. Every newspaper had been in its favor; now, one is opposed on the alleged score of valuation. All coming down Broadway and Bowery would meet in that locality. The business portion of the City had few reasons to consult mere beauty of site. The public buildings of New-York ought to be central as related to business, and it would be an honor to locate it as proposed. Trade always seeks its natural channels, would find the centre, and would come to the centre.

Councilman Stardall alluded to Mr. Stewart's offer. The post-office would be a convenience, but there were other considerations. In early times the Park was granted by the British Government as a Common. The authorities had a right to inclose it, but not to dispose of it. It was a Common still.

Councilman Otterson rose to order. It was impossible to go behind the legislative action and opinion.

Councilman Stardall said that the fact he had mentioned had been overlooked. He did not like the beginning of encroachment. The land was sacred to Revolutionary history and ought to be left intact to all time. If any body should have it, the General Government had the best right to it.

Councilman McCahill said that if the ground was sacred, it was now the resort of prostitutes, and had been used as a duck-pond, desecrated to the worst of purposes. He was in favor of a Post-Office being erected there. Only think of a Post-Office for this great City in an old church—an old barrack.

Councilman Otterson said it was very well for persons to come forward and offer enormous sums of money for land they know the City cannot sell. He could see through the selfishness of such offers. If we don't accept the Postmaster's offer, the money goes back into the Treasury, and the matter will be delayed another five years. There seemed to be just now a great horror of the desecration of the Park. Do the gentry now enjoy the cool air of the Park in the evening? That class of people have migrated higher up the City. If a man can get through without being garroted he will do well. Was not the existence of the City Hall a desecration of sylvan solitudes?

Councilman Haswell proceeded to argue the general question as to the propriety of selling. He was called to order by

Councilman Otterson, who reminded him that he was wasting time. That question had been authoritatively settled.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Councilman Haswell proceeded, and gave some statements as to the value of contiguous property.

Councilman McCahill said that had nothing to do with the question.

Councilman Haswell contended against concurrence. Even if passed parties protesting would be found to contest the legality of the proceeding.

Councilman Otterson said nothing would more gratify the General Government.

Councilman Hemphill contended that the City had no right to sell this patch of land any cheaper to the General Government than to any private citizen. It had been said that it could not be sold to private individuals. Was that so?

Councilman Otterson called for the written opinion of counsel to that effect.

Councilman Hemphill proceeded. He recognized no nuisances in the Park, and in his opinion the east end would be the best. The noise on the three sides of the proposed office would be a great objection. To that point the member directed his subsequent observations.

Councilman Franklin said the question was not the value of the land; where could we have a post-office unless there? Government did not build post-offices for every little city. He deprecated losing this offer of the Government. There was a fear that if refused, it would never be repeated, and then we should have to do the best we could at our own expense.

He regretted the removal of ancient landmarks. But that consideration must not prevail.

Councilman Jones read from the Act extending the period of acceptance to Jan. 1, 1858. As to the question of price, when we locate a Post-Office, that is out of the investigation. If five millions were involved, what's that to the convenience of the public? The question is, are we ready to accept this offer, or to let the matter slide for five years, taking into consideration that one-fourth of the whole postal business of the United States passes through our City? Money is no question at all. No man had spoken to him on this thing; he argued as an up-town man in the matter.

Councilman Warner had only recently made up his mind. He should vote in favor of the measure. Truly, compensation was a question for rate-payers. But public convenience was more than compensation for the contemplated loss. He thought $250,000 a proper compensation. The Park was not one of the *lungs* of the City. The locality was closely jammed up. It was easier of access than any other point in the City, and might better be denominated the *heart* of the City than its lungs. Besides, it was convenient. As to obstruction, the trees already obscured the City Hall from view. In a few years Beekman-street must be cut through, and what use would it be then to preserve the lower end of the Park?

Councilman Haswell moved a reference to the Committee of the Whole. Negatived.

He then asked if 40 votes were not necessary to its passage. The Chairman assented.

Councilman McCahill hoped there would not be a dissenting vote excepting Councilman Haswell's, adding, "And we can spare him, goodness knows."

Councilman Reilley moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of immediate action in the Post-Office matter, specially.

Councilman Haswell moved the suspension to apply to any and all matters.

Councilman Brady objected. Had this been a political question, it would have been well to fall back upon the rules of the Board. He hoped Councilman Haswell would withdraw his objection. The minority were almost unanimous in supporting this measure. The gentleman from the Fifty-Fifth, (Haswell,) was well deserving of being used as the minority were used the last evening. How would he like that?

Councilman Haswell said he did not wish to argue the general question. Might he not reply upon some misconstructions on the part of three members. He was as free from "that scheme"— [Cries of "What scheme?" and confusion.]

Councilman Brady said that the Democrats wanted forty votes. They could not be had that night.

Councilman Haswell again entered upon the general question of illegality. He was interrupted and called to order by Councilman McCahill, amid much laughter.

It was then moved that the twelfth rule be suspended for the purpose of acting on *all* papers coming before the Board.

Councilman Otterson was understood to signify that suspension must apply *seriatim* by specific motion, paper by paper, to all papers, not indiscriminately.

Nearly two hours having been spent in debate on this subject, upon vote the measure was lost, for want of the necessary vote in accordance with the rules of the Board—31 to 17.

Immediately there was a rush for the doors, by the listeners in the lobby, to the great relief of those who were compelled to stay in the close and heated room.

A variety of other minor reports were forwarded to a third reading.

The Board took a recess for an hour. Upon re-organization,

THE MAYOR'S EXPENSES.

That matter was again called up, and made a special order, to be considered afresh.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.

The Committee on this subject asked to be discharged, but the Board refused the request.

The member for the Fifty eighth (Mr. Cahill) being asked if he had not a report to call up, replied with great glee, "I have got through for this year." A member sighed audibly and exclaimed, "What a mercy!"

REORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The report on this subject, which occupies about an hour in recital, having been read last night, was called up and read again by the Clerk, the members whiling away the time in the pleasantest conversation imaginable, The tolling of the fire bell formed a base accompaniment.

In due time the Clerk ceased to read, and the House was called.

It was moved to refer back the papers to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman Kinnaird wished that course to be taken, inasmuch as he and his party were unjustly deprived, last evening, of the just privilege of speaking on the subject.

On vote, reference refused by 24 to 13.

On the question of the final passage of the bill, Councilman Morgan asked permission to explain his vote. He did explain, but found it difficult to avoid arguing the main question.

Councilman Warner said he had no wish to vote. He was excused vote.

Councilman Kinnaird said that having been illegally prevented from voting, he now begged to decline voting. Excused.

Councilman Brady declined voting, and was also excused.

Councilman Otterson also followed the same course, and was also, upon vote, excused.

Councilman Noyes was also excused; and, also, Councilman Franklin.

Absentees were called. Councilman Boole voted "Aye."

On vote, 33 affirmative, 2 negative. The report was accepted, and the ordinance was adopted.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in relation to Commissioners of Deeds was called up. Councilman Brady moved the adjournment. A member said he had the assurance from the majority of the Board of Aldermen that if this Board would

[illegible] Councilman Otterson on a Report adopted in the consideration of [illegible] Laid over five members absent.

[illegible]

An Alderman's [illegible] answer, with a communication to the effect that the Board of Aldermen were about adjourning, and asked if the Board of Councilmen had any [illegible] to send back.

It was moved that the Board be represented as to-day, for the purpose of adopting complimentary resolutions to the officers of both bodies.

Councilman Brady opposed the motion. He thought the street fight was at an end. The steamboat matter was laid up, he thought, for the Winter.

A Member proposed that the Board should adjourn as soon as convenient, and no sooner. [Laughter.]

A motion to that effect was carried.

It was decided to communicate with the Board of Aldermen, and to say that the Board of Councilmen had no special message.

The members for the First, Seventh, Tenth, Eighteenth and Thirtieth, Messrs. Smith, Bickread, Crane, Crawford, Boole, were deputed to visit the Aldermanic body.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Tax Levy bill as amended by the Board of Aldermen, on objection to its consideration by Councilman Otterson, was ordered to lie over under the rule.

The Committee returned and stated that the Aldermen had adjourned *sine die*.

THE TAX LEVY AGAIN.

Councilman Boole moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of acting on the tax levy.

The President informed him that was impossible, the matter having been objected to that evening.

Councilman Otterson—"Could you not move the suspension of the Charter?"

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman Kennard in the Chair.

The matter of a dumping board was gone into. On motion, the Committee rose. Nothing could be done. The disposition to fun grew "fast and furious."

It was moved to go into Committee again on the "special order," namely, the $10,000 to Mayor Wood. Between the "special order" and the "regular calendar" business was virtually at an end. On vote, the "special order" was raised to be considered. Subsequently an effort was made to resuscitate that agitation.

The usual complimentary resolutions was then offered by Councilman Franklin.

Councilman Jones spoke effectively. In relation to the President, he alluded delicately to his religious creed, and stated that only in this country did it form no bar to political position.

Councilmen Otterson and Kennard made a few remarks, not of an unkind character.

The vote of thanks was unanimous, with the exception of Councilman Warner.

The President replied in a written address. He reviewed the proceedings of the year. He complimented the Board on their disposition to carry out the law. He adverted to taxation and its amount. The Common Council ought not to be held accountable for taxes over which they had no control. The taxes would have been reduced a million of dollars, but for taxation by the State representatives. He offered his thanks to the members, to the official Clerk, "not forgetting the gentlemenly reporters for the Press."

The President then proposed a vote of thanks to the official Clerk, C. T. McClenachan, which was carried unanimously. Another resolution recommended them to the notice of the next Board. The other officers were also similarly complimented.

Councilman McCahill rendered thanks to the reporters for their impartiality. Carried. Thanks to the Sergeant and to the Sergeant-at-Arms were carried.

It was proposed to adjourn *sine die*. Councilman Boole opposed it.

The President said it was the usual course to read the minutes. This was done.

At 6 o'clock, many efforts being inaffectually made to avoid the adjournment *sine die*, the Board adjourned, thus terminating its official existence.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

General Increase of Salaries and Payment of Bills—Closing Scenes—Thanks, &c.—Speeches of Supervisors Fullmer and Steers.

The Board of Supervisors met on Wednesday afternoon, President Sykes in the Chair. The proceedings of the Board of Education, of Dec. 23, containing a statement of the financial condition and wants of the Board, and a recommendation that an act be passed to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York, (as published in the Times,) was presented and referred to the Comptroller.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Of David A. Fowler, Secretary to the Board of County Canvassers, $200. Of Henry Vanderroort, for furnishing the Secretary of State transcripts of convictions in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, $180. Of John Davan, for cleaning County Clerk's Office, $52. Of John D. Sindon, for Sunday service in First District Police Court, $133 33. Of Oscar Bogart, for extra service in First District Police Court, $200. Of F. McGuire, for taking Census of the Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, $85. Of Ferdinand Tenneberg, Charles Miller, John P. Schmoht and George F. Dohremind, at the rate of $130 per annum, for Sunday service in the Police Courts as interpreters.

The proposition to pay the Police Justices $1,200 extra for sitting in Special Sessions, was called up.

Supervisor Fullmer moved to amend by making the increase take effect from the 1st of January, 1858, instead of May 1, 1857. The amendment was carried, and the report as amended was adopted.

On presentation of a petition signed by a number of prominent members of the Bar, Supervisor McSpedon offered a resolution, raising the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas and the Surrogate to $6,000 a year. The Supervisor spoke at length upon the dignity of the positions held by the gentlemen to be affected by it, and believed that they could not live in the style they should, on the salaries they received.

Supervisors Jackson and Tucker opposed immediate action, and favored a reference.

Supervisor Clancy moved that the Recorder be added.

Supervisor Wilson moved to add the City Judge.

When the motion on reference was about to be put, Supervisor McSpedon said he had another resolution to appropriate $2,500 a year to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He stated that a portion of their salaries was paid by the State, and that the proposed appropriation would make their salaries equal to what was proposed to pay the other Judges.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

A report was received in favor of increasing the salary of the Naturalization Clerk from $900 to $1,200.

Supervisor Tucker opposed the increase.

Supervisors McSpedon, Monsenan, Wilson and Adams favored it.

Supervisor Fullmer thought the less the Naturalization Clerk did the better. He was in the habit of making about 12,000 citizens a year, and he thought $900 very good pay for that kind of work.

Supervisor Clancy said the responsibility of the position was great, and thought $1,200 no more than a fair salary. It was adopted by a vote of 13 to 7.

The matter of removing the interpreter to the Court of General Sessions, and appointing another was postponed indefinitely.

A resolution to appoint Thomas J. Barr a Tax Commissioner, in place of Jonathan W. Allen, was laid on the table.

The Board voted the use of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen to the new Board, for the purpose of organization on Monday next.

A resolution was offered by Supervisor McCoskry to appoint Alderman William Wilson Tax Commissioner, in place of Jonathan W. Allen.

Supervisor Owens moved to lay it on the table. Carried by a vote of 10 to 9.

The bill of Dr. Knight, amounting to $350, for *post-mortem* and attendance upon the Inquest of Dr. Burdell, was called up, and a motion was made to adopt the report in favor of paying it.

Supervisor Jackson opposed the payment, on the ground that the charge was too high.

Supervisor Tucker moved to strike out the $350, and insert $100.

Supervisor Fullmer moved to postpone the matter indefinitely. Carried.

Supervisor McCoskry offered a resolution to appoint W. J. Peck a Tax Commissioner, in place of Jonathan W. Allen. Laid on the table.

The regular order of business was then suspended, and Supervisor Tucker offered the following:

Whereas, It is a pleasing duty, at the close of our official relations, to express the sentiments of respect and esteem of the members of this Board for our worthy President; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to James R. Sykes, Esq., the President of the Board of Supervisors, for the able, impartial and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the duties of the position.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board be, and is hereby directed to cause a copy of the above resolution to be suitably engrossed and presented to our President.

Supervisor Fullmer arose to second the resolutions, and in doing so he desired to say, that it afforded him much pleasure to rise for such a purpose, for he felt that his old friend deserved the compliment. He had observed his course while he had occupied the responsible position of President of the Board, and he had always found his rulings fair and his decisions correct and impartial. It would be gratifying to him, in after years—when their hairs should have become whitened, and they should have retired from the bustling scenes of business life, to remember the commendable fairness and correctness of his rulings and decisions, and his uniform courtesy and urbanity towards members of the Board, without distinction of party predilections, while acting as its presiding officer.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

President Sykes, in response, said: I arise for the purpose of returning to you my sincere thanks for the very kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to view my course as the presiding officer of this Board. I have always endeavored, since I have been President, to extend a spirit of fairness to each and every member; and I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to you all for the kindness and courtesy you have always shown towards me; for by your advice and counsel I have been enabled to per-

[illegible] form the duties of President with greater satisfaction [illegible] could otherwise have done. [illegible] cordially united in [illegible] with the [illegible] and observing a [illegible] this office, and with [illegible] I have [illegible] pleasure be erased from my mind. [illegible] kindness and courtesy extended to me [illegible] equal stances and will [illegible] my grateful gratitude. I hope to meet you all frequently, after our official relations shall have ceased to exist, and to have an opportunity of giving many frank and cordial expressions of the friendly feelings which have always been manifested here. Again, I thank you for the kindness you have shown to me, and I will conclude with the expression of the hope that I may have the gratification of receiving you all at my house on New-Year's Day.

The following was then offered by Supervisor Clancy:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our worthy Clerk, David T. Valentine, Esq., and to his Deputy, John H. Chambers, Esq., and to the assistants engaged in the Board, also to the reporters of the Press for their attention and ability in reporting the proceedings of this Board.

In offering the resolution he spoke of the long and valuable services of Mr. Valentine as Clerk, and in terms of high commendation of the manner in which Mr. Chambers, his Deputy, and other assistants, had performed their various duties.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and then, on motion of Supervisor Towns, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

See Business and Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31.

$5,000	Kentucky 6s, 6s	102	1613	Reading R. R.	54⅞
4,000	Michigan Sth. 6s, 8s	94	100	do	54⅜
6,000	Tenn. State 6s '70	93	100	do	54⅝
1,000	Missouri State 6s	89¾	200	do	54⅜
6,000	Erie R. 2ds	75	42	100	do	54⅝
1,000	Harl. R. 1st mtg.	67	200	do	54⅝
1,000	La C. & M. L. C. 8s	72	300	do	54⅝
1,500	do	72½	100	do	54⅝
10,500	M. C. R. R. 8s, c	100	do	54⅝
	1st m. S. F. & c.	84	200	do	55
4,000	do	83¾	250	do	55⅛
1,000	L. S. & W. 1st m. b.	84	300	do	55⅛
100	Ill. Jan. Rights	100¾	400	do	55⅛
5	American Ex. Bank	80	145	M. So. & N. In. R. R.	19⅝
10	do	80	100	do	19⅝
10	Nassau Bank	82	25	do	19⅝
10	Hanover Bank	78½	100	Panama R. R.	94½
10	Broadway Bank	110	100	do	94
10	Metropolitan Bank	89¾	50	do	94¾
10	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	97	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	87
50	do	97⅝	50	do	87⅛
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	103	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	70
30	do	107	100	do	70¼
40	do	b30 107	100	do	70⅜
120	Amer. Coal Co.	15	100	do	b30 70⅝
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	73⅝	50	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	c 41⅜
100	do	b3 73⅝	50	do	b30 41⅝
250	do	s 73⅝	100	do	s3 41¾
225	do	c 74	2260	do	s3 42
250	do	s10 74	200	do	s30 42
100	do	s726 74	600	do	b3 43
200	do	s30 74	110	Chic. and R. I. R. R.	71⅞
100	do	c 74⅛	100	do	b30 71⅝
80	Erie R. R.	b30 17⅝	405	LaCrosse & Mil. R.	11
150	do	17⅝	300	do	s10 11
250	do	s10 17⅝	50	do	11⅛
138	do	s3 17⅝	50	do	10⅞
40	Harlem R. R.	65⅞	45	do	10⅝
10	do	6	5	do	10⅜
6	Sixth-av. R. R.	96	50	do	s60 10

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri 6s	b3 80¾	50	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	19⅝
100	Erie Railroad	s10 17⅝	50	do	19⅝
50	do	snw 17⅝	50	Illinois Central R.	88⅝
100	do	swk 16	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 43
25	Michigan Central R.	93	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	4d 72
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	107	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	97

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The record of 1857 on the Stock Exchange—one of the most varied and eventful in the history of a whole score of years—closed this afternoon on an improvement in prices from the early sales of the week, equal to 1@1½ ₱ cent. The moral relief experienced in closing a year of wide fluctuations, ruinous sacrifices, extensive money embarrassment, and, for a season, almost universal panic, has something to do with the altered tone of the Street. The new books to be opened on Saturday for 1858 are looked to as likely to bring better fortunes to the commercial and financial world. We remember to have recorded a similar sense of relief at the close of the gloomy year 1854, the last six months of which, as in 1857, were charged with financial trouble, though not attended by the same degree of panic. The change of feeling and in prices in the succeeding January at once was emphatic, and, of course, encouraging. The dealings to-day were quite extensive in some of the Railroad shares, Reading being the most prominent, and to a fair extent in State and Railway Bonds. The closing bids were, for Reading, 55½; Toledo, 42; New-York Central, 74½; Erie, 18; Rock Island, 73; Galena, 79½; Illinois Central, 89; Illinois Central Bonds, 84, and Missouri Sixes, 80½. The general market left off firm.

In Money affairs we have to report that the old year closes on a remarkably quiet and easy feeling; so far, at least, as the immediate supply of means offered to fresh borrowers is concerned. The employment of private capital is expected to be more active after the January dividends, and in the absence of a reliable general trade, and with the prevailing unwillingness to enter upon extensive mercantile engagements of every nature, the probability is that investments will be sought to a fair extent, through the Stock Exchange, and in Bond and Mortgage and United States Treasury notes. Confidence is not yet fully restored in mercantile paper, and although there is more doing through the Discount holders, the range of terms is wide, and the classification of credits unsettled. Outside of Bank, discounts may be quoted 8c.@12c. ₱ cent. Demand loans 6c.@7c. ₱ cent. There is no steamer on Saturday, and Exchange is inactive.

The following leading items, in the way of Jan. 1 payments, add to the evidences of American good faith and financial strength, through a season of extraordinary excitement in the money world, already reported in the Specie remittances abroad in the month of December:

Interest Dividends.	Where Payable.	Amount.
Federal Government	N. Y. Sub-Treasury	$560,000
New-York State	Manhattan Bank	350,000
Missouri	Bank of Commerce	450,000
Ohio	State Agent	430,000
Virginia	Bank of Republic	220,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	300,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	150,000
Alabama	In London	125,000
Alabama (Principal)	In London	600,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	90,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	50,000
Louisiana	In London	90,000
Louisiana	N. York & N. Orleans	90,000
Maryland	London & Baltimore	200,000
South Carolina	In London	100,000
Massachusetts	In London	150,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia (Feb. 1)	300,000
Illinois	American Ex. Bank	240,000
Illinois (Principal)	At Springfield	800,000
Total State and Federal		$6,366,000

The following is a list of the securities on which the interest is payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the 1st of January, 1858:

[illegible] New-York State 5s Stock, issued to aid the construction of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Co.

The Continental letters by the *Arago* are less discouraging than were looked for by the German houses. The worst of the failures in Hamburg is believed to be over. The concern felt for two or three London Houses in the same trade has also been relieved. From England, the money accounts indicate an early reduction of discounts by the Bank of England. One authority intimates that the first change may be from 10 ₱ cent. to 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The mercantile letters speak of the embarrassing influence of the fall in East India produce and in Cotton. The loss on raw Silk is stated at $200 ₱ bale; on Sugar, $125 ₱ ton, and on the October shipments of Cotton, $20 the bale. These drawbacks, however, are not unexpected, and fall heaviest on the houses already driven to suspension, and upon speculators who had previously realized considerable profits. The Grain trade is reported a little more cheerful. And altogether the private advices by this opportunity are more satisfactory than the newspaper interpretation of the news, except, perhaps, in the condition of the Cotton trade, which continues depressed.

Messrs. Babcock, Brothers & Co., of this City, connected with the Glasgow firm of the

[illegible] same [illegible] Bank, [illegible] Glasgow [illegible] Bank, the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]